Ι

What is claimed is:

1. A μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound represented by the following formula I:

37

5

10

15

wherein M1 represents a metal atom which is able to have a valence of up to three, excepting indium, M2 represents a metal atom which is able to have a valence of four, R represents each independently one or more substituent groups and/or substituent atoms, (A^{m-}) represents a counteranion A having a valence of m, n/m represents the number of the counteranion, n represents an integer selected from 0 or 1 to 3 corresponding to a valence of M2, and m represents 1 or 2.

- 2. The μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to Claim 1, wherein the M1 is selected form the group consisting of a metal atom of the 3A group and 3B group on the periodic table.
- 3. The μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to Claim 1, wherein the M1 is selected form the group consisting of scandium, yttrium, aluminum, gallium, indium and thallium.

- 4. The $\mu\text{-}oxo$ bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to Claim 1, wherein the M1 is gallium or aluminum.
- 5. The μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the M2 is selected form the group consisting of a metal atom of the 4A to 7A groups, the 8 group and the 4B to 6B groups on the periodic table.
- 6. The μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the M2 is selected form the group consisting of titanium, vanadium and molybdenum.
 - 7. The $\mu\text{-}oxo$ bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the M2 is titanium.
 - 8. A method for preparing the μ -oxo bridged heterometal phthalocyanine compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, comprising the step of:

reacting a phthalocyanine having a halometal (III) as

20 a central metal thereof with a phthalocyanine having an

oxymetal(IV) as a central metal thereof in equimolar amount.

5

15

9. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the phthalocyanine having a halometal (III) represents the following formula:

5

15

wherein M1 represents a metal atom which is able to have a valence of up to three, excepting indium, R represents each independently one or more substituent groups and/or substituent atoms, and X represents a halogen atom.

- 10. The method according to Claim 9, wherein the M1 is selected form the group consisting of a metal atom of the 3A group and 3B group on the periodic table.
 - 11. The method according to Claim 9, wherein the M1 is selected form the group consisting of scandium, yttrium, aluminum, gallium, indium and thallium.
 - 12. The method according to Claim 9, wherein the M1 is gallium or aluminum.

13. The method according to any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the phthalocyanine having an oxymetal(IV) represents the following formula:

wherein M2 represents a metal atom which is able to have a valence of four, R represents each independently one or more substituent groups and/or substituent atoms.

- 14. The method according to Claim 13, wherein the M2 is selected form the group consisting of a metal atom of the 4A to 7A groups, the 8 group and the 4B to 6B groups on the periodic table.
- 15. The method according to Claim 13, wherein the M2 is selected form the group consisting of titanium, vanadium and molybdenum.
 - 16. The method according to Claim 13, wherein wherein the M2 is titanium.
 - 17. The method according to any one of Claims 8 to 16, further comprising the step of:
- washing the reacted compound with aqueous ammonia.

5

10

15